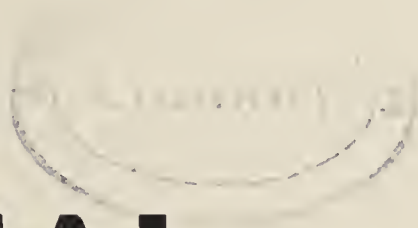


MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1951



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# Maltby Urban District Council

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J. H. Green

R. Tose

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. J. M. Watt

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr. A. P. Gorrie

Senior Sanitary Inspector: Mr. R. Oddy

Additional Sanitary Inspector: Mr. M. Hepples

Chairman of the Council: Mrs. E. Jones

Clerk of the Council: Mr. A. L. Hughes



# MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Annual Report, 1951

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### Comments.

Occasionally unkind people, who happen to dislike the tone of my remarks in these reports, seize upon some broad general statement, look around for a few exceptional examples which do not conform to the rule and then tell me that I am wrong. For example, I may possibly put forward the opinion that the people in Maltby have very large families. There is substantial evidence in support of my statement. The birth records for the past 26 years show Maltby with a convincing lead over the other 88 districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is even possible that the district may hold the record for births in the whole country. (I have made a few enquiries but have been unable to find this out). So that I would be fully justified in saying that the Maltby families are large. But this would not mean that there are no small families in Maltby. It would be an easy matter for the critics to find families for me with no children at all. Then in any argument which followed we would both be in the strong position of being undeniably right, which would make it very difficult for both of us.

As a further elaboration of the same principle, I may mention the physique of the men in Maltby. This is much above average standards, particularly among men who work at the coal face. Here again it would be easy for me to back up my statement on physique with records of many examinations. But there would be all these awkward exceptions to reckon with again. Inevitably my statement would sting to action the local pride of other districts and there would be produced quite a number of weight-lifters, boxing champions and athletes of all kinds, who had never heard of Maltby and who had never seen coal in their lives except in their fireplaces or on its way there.

So that it is reasonable to ask anyone reading this commentary for an attitude with a little "give-and-take" in it. After all, it would make very dull reading if I confined myself to a few timid observations on vital statistics—for example, the increase in the population by 2,000 in the past 10 years. This 20 per cent increase in people is no doubt of great interest to the Council, who have to build homes for them, to the Education Committee, who have to find schools for their children, to works' managers, who are short of labour and to trades people, who are on the look out for new customers. These people might even be persuaded to show an interest in a further small scrap of statistical information that the increased flow of births, which began in 1940, has not slackened off in Maltby, although it has done so in the rest of the country. But figures of this kind make no impression at all on ordinary individuals. Even housing figures. The number of people to each hundred houses is steadily being reduced because the Council's building programme is beating one of the biggest birth-rates in the country. I admit that this is no comfort to anyone on the waiting list for a house. And no one could expect it to be.

While we are on the subject of births and babies, we might take a look at the infant death-rate. Maltby has had a black record for this right back to 1926. Last year, when the infant death-rate was 41 per thousand and when it was the lowest ever known I said, with some pessimism, that I had no confidence that it would stay down at this level. Well this time it is 33 per thousand!

Before we start exchanging congratulations, we might, in a cautious way, just remember that the calculation is made on only 268 births. It is bound to go up and down from year to year — still 33 per thousand births must prove something. A persistently high death-rate among babies does not suddenly become halved for no reason at all.

In Maltby, as in other districts, the old people need more attention because of their increasing numbers. They were considerably assisted by the Home Help Scheme, which employed over 60 women. This scheme was not in existence five years ago. Far more was done for elderly people in their homes by the Home Nursing staff, which was increased to two Home Nurses, and by the Health Visiting staff, which was increased to three. All this is as it should be.

One of the numerous small items which has been left out of these formidable tables of statistics is the help which the Council has given in the housing of tuberculosis cases. It is obviously wrong for a family, with a tuberculous patient, to share a house with another family, with small children. It is also clearly desirable that the tuberculous case should have a bedroom to himself or herself.

I have frequently been asked, "Suppose we give you a house for this tuberculous patient. What happens to his own children? They are still living with him, aren't they?"

This is quite true, but these children have their resistance to tuberculosis greatly increased by B.C.G. vaccination.

The other usual question is: "Will these people use this extra bedroom if they get it?"

Practically all of them do. It is a particular asset in the case of young unmarried men and women. Their brothers or sisters are not enthusiastic about sharing bedrooms when the window is wide open on a sharp, frosty, night in midwinter.

Better housing, too, tends to increase the resistance of the tuberculous patients and helps the Chest Physician in his treatment of the disease with the latest medicaments.

Food is so important for public health that I feel this report should have begun, rather than finished, with a comment upon it. I regret the increased cost of food and the increased prices for school dinners. These will inevitably lead, in a greater or less degree, to a poorer nourished population with a lessened resistance to disease. These increased costs of food may be very necessary on economic grounds, but this does not make them any less desirable. They may only affect a small section severely, but in public health we tend to share our infections in the same way that we share our joys and sorrows. A small section of the community with bad living conditions tend to become more diseased and remain a continual menace to the health of the rest of the population. It is in the public interest that everyone should be kept up to a good standard of health, and it is to be hoped that the restrictions in food will be of a temporary character.

In conclusion, I am compelled to express my appreciation of the support given to me by Maltby Urban District Council. I hope that I shall continue to justify it.

J. M. WATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,

Maltby, near Rotherham.



# MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1951.

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	4,788
Population, census 1951	...	...	...	...	...	12,485
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	3,252
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£48,679
Product of penny rate...	...	...	...	£183	8s. 10d.	

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births.

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	130	127	257
Illegitimate	...	...	8	3	11
TOTAL	...	...	138	130	268

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 21.4.

Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 21.4.

#### Still Births.

Total stillbirths: 5.

Rate per 1,000 of population: 0.39.

#### Deaths.

Total deaths: 129.

Crude death-rate per 1,000 population: 10.3.

Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population: 14.7.

#### Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.

Total infant deaths: 9.

Rate per 1,000 births: 33.5.

Number of illegitimate infant deaths: 0.

Number of legitimate infant deaths: 9.

#### Maternal Deaths.

Total maternal deaths: Nil.

#### Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population from :

Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	...	...	0.11
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.00
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2.00
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.24
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0.48
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.96

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population.

The census taken in 1951 showed a population of 12,485 in the Maltby U.D. area. Of these, 6,360 were males and 6,125 females. The total was an increase of 2,475 upon the census figure of 1931.

#### Births.

After adjustment to allow for inward and outward transfers, the net total live births allocated to Maltby was 268. The crude birth-rate was 21.4 and the adjusted rate was the same.

The comparable rate for England and Wales was 15.5 per thousand. 11 of the births recorded were illegitimate.

**Still Births.**

The total number of still births during 1951 was 5, giving a comparable rate of 0.39 per thousand.

**Deaths.**

After making adjustment for transfers, the Registrar General allocated 129 deaths to the Maltby area, giving a comparable death-rate of 14.7 per thousand of the population.

The principal causes of death were:

Disease						No. of Deaths
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	13
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	6 (including 1 suicide).

**Infant Deaths.**

9 infants under 1 year of age died during 1951 in the Maltby area. In 1950 there were 11 infant deaths. The Maltby infant death-rate for 1951 was 33.5 and for England and Wales, 29.6 per thousand births.

The causes of infant deaths were:

Disease						No. of Deaths
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia Neonatorum			...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	1
Microcephaly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage			...	...	...	1
Atelectasis of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1

**Maternal Mortality.**

There were no deaths of women from maternal causes during 1951.

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

The following table gives details of the various cases of infectious disease and the number of patients admitted to hospital.

Notifiable Disease				Cases Notified	Admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	22	2	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...		1	—	—
Poliomyelitis:						
Paralytic	...	...	...	6	6	—
Non-Paralytic	...	...		12	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	...		1	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...		15	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	431	—	—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951.

	England and Wales	136 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Maltby Urban District
BIRTHS	<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</i>				
Live births ... ..	15.50	17.30	16.70	17.80	21.40
Still births ... ..	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39
DEATHS					
All Causes ... ..	12.50	13.40	12.50	13.10	14.70
Typhoid & paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.11
Influenza ... ..	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.34
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) ...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ... ..	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.68
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet fever ... ..	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.30
Whooping cough ...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	1.10
Diphtheria ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas ... ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.07
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles ... ..	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	34.40
Pneumonia ... ..	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.70
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.47
Non-paralytic ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.94
Food poisoning ...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.07
DEATHS	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>				
All causes under 1 year of age ... ..	29.60	33.90	27.60	26.40	33.50
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ... ..	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	3.60



**Tuberculosis.**

The closest liaison is maintained between the Chest Physician (Dr. Morrison) and his staff. Health Visitors' periodical reports upon patients' home conditions are sent to him. His recommendations on housing, extra milk, bedding, etc. are dealt with through the appropriate channels.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1st January, 1951	48	17	10	5
Cases added, 1951 ... ..	9	5	3	—
Cases removed, 1951 ... ..	6	2	3	—
Cases on register at 31st Dec., 1951	51	20	10	5

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**Nuisance Inspections.**

Total number of inspections for nuisances in 1951...	...	...	...	...	168
Nuisances found in 1951...	...	...	...	...	159
Nuisances in hand at beginning of 1951	...	...	...	...	3
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	162
Abated during 1951	...	...	...	...	162
Outstanding at end of 1951	...	...	...	...	—
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	117
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	117
Statutory notices served...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	10
No. of summonses or other legal proceedings (re 6 dustbins)	...	...	...	...	1

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Number in district—permanent...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number in district—itinerant	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Visits of inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	168

**Drainage and Sewerage.**

The only sewer extension made during 1951 was one of a quarter of a mile on the new Cliff Hills housing estate.

In the rural portion of the district, there are still some 69 houses not connected to a sewer. 32 of these have W.C.'s which discharge into septic tanks or cesspools.

**Closet Accommodation.**

No. of Closets in				Water Closets	Pail or Tubs	Chemical Closets	Total
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	3,682	35	3	3,720
Factories	...	...	...	204	—	8	212
Shops	...	...	...	61	—	—	61
Hotels and public houses	...	...	...	37	—	—	37
Business premises	...	...	...	28	—	—	28
Public conveniences	...	...	...	5	—	3	8
Schools	...	...	...	151	—	—	151
Other premises	...	...	...	151	4	—	155
Totals	...	...	...	4,319	39	14	4,372
Number of dwellinghouses having one water-closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,753
Number of dwellinghouses having two or more water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Number of closets, other than privies, reconstructed as water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of water-closets constructed for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Percentage of closets on water carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.7

**Public Cleansing.**

The total gross expenditure on public cleansing was £4,692 12s. 1d., an increase on that for the previous year. Much of this was due to increased wages for labour.

The income from salvage was £1,210.

**Water Supply.**

Source of supply—Sheffield Corporation; and Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.

Total number of houses in district ... ..	3,252
Number of houses on mains supply ... ..	3,233
Number of houses supplied by wells and springs ... ..	19
Samples sent for bacteriological examination ... ..	7
Number—satisfactory ... ..	6
Samples sent for chemical examination ... ..	2
Number—satisfactory ... ..	2

There was an unsatisfactory sample of water from the collecting chamber at Roche Abbey Cottages. After the chamber had been cleansed the supply returned to normal.

One sample of Sheffield water from the Wickersley reservoir was found to contain non-faecal type organisms. The supply was soon restored to normal after certain cleansing operations had been carried out at the reservoir.

**Milk Supply.**

Milk samples taken for analysis under Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	16
Samples found to be adulterated ... ..	None
Number of prosecutions ... ..	None
Samples of ordinary milk taken for	
(a) Methylene Blue test ... ..	None
(b) Presence of Tuberculosis ... ..	None
Number of milk retailers registered...	23

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of licences in force for:

	Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ...	3	4
(b) Pasteurised Milk ... ..	3	6
(c) Sterilised Milk... ..	15	3

Samples obtained of:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ...	3	—
(b) Pasteurised Milk ... ..	9	1
(c) Sterilised Milk... ..	3	—

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of licences in force for:

	Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	3	4
(b) Accredited Milk ... ..	—	—

Samples obtained of:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	—	—
(b) Accredited Milk ... ..	—	—

**Ice Cream.**

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	25
Inspections made of such premises ... ..	116
Samples taken for bacteriological examination—satisfactory ...	41
Samples taken for bacteriological examination—unsatisfactory ...	0
Iced lollipops taken for examination—satisfactory ... ..	11
Iced lollipops taken for examination—unsatisfactory ... ..	0

Of the 11 samples of iced lollipops taken, 8 were chemically analysed and 3 bacteriologically examined. The results showed that none of the samples contained any substance which could be considered injurious to health. In certain cases the artificial dyes used, stained the skin and were not of a suitable type.



**Meat and Food Inspection.**

Number of private slaughterhouses licensed	...	...	...	...	4
(These are only being used for private pig killing)					
Inspections made of such slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	24
Number of surrenders of unsound meat...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of surrenders of unsound food ...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of visits to food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	181

*Schedule of meat and food surrendered:*

Type	Tins	Cwt.	Qr.	lb.	oz.
Tinned meats ... ..	76	6	0	15	0½
Tinned milk ... ..	15			15	0
Tinned fruits ... ..	52		1	19	12
Tinned vegetables ... ..	39		1	27	5½
Tinned fish ... ..	7			6	3½
Tinned soups ... ..	3			2	14½
Wet fish ... ..	—			14	0
Sausage ... ..	—			8	0
Carcase meat ... ..	—		1	2	0
Rabbits ... ..	—		3	21	8
...		8	2	19	12

**Other Foods.**

Samples (other than milk) taken under Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	None
Number of bakehouses in the district	...	3
Underground bakehouses	...	1
(partly underground)		
Inspections made of these bakehouses	...	32

**Shops Act, 1950 — Sections 38 and 71.**

Number of visits made under the above Act	...	120
Unsatisfactory conditions found	...	4
Unsatisfactory conditions remedied...	...	4

**Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.**

Factories where sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforceable by Local Authorities	2
Inspections made of the above factories	4
Other factories in which section 7 is enforceable	22
Inspections made of these factories...	59
Defects found:	
(a) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	3
The above-mentioned defects were remedied.	

**Mortuary.**

There is one mortuary owned and maintained by the local authority. This was in use on 13 occasions during the year. The building was reconditioned during the year.

**Rodent Control.**

Treatments were carried out at the following:					
(a) Private properties (mostly dwellinghouses)	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Block treatment	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Schools (mainly for mice infestation)	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Local authority properties (e.g. refuse tip, sewage works, etc.)	...	...	...	...	7
(e) R.O.F. sewage disposal works	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Allotment and piggery (private)	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of bodies recovered after treatment	...	...	...	...	58

**Food Bye-Laws.**

The general standard of hygiene in the shops in Maltby is quite good. It is disconcerting to traders to see how some of their customers handle foodstuffs after purchase; and even we, as Sanitary Inspectors, are on occasions appalled at the careless and thoughtless manner in which food is stored in homes. If the practice of food hygiene is to be really efficient there must be a concerted and sensible effort on the part of traders and consumers alike.

**N.C.B. Property.**

During the year a fair amount of normal house repairs was carried out, including the systematic external painting of various blocks of property.



The programme of re-paving the yards and paths was continued; although not at as quick a rate as would have been desired. Suspension of operation was caused on several occasions by inclement weather and the shortage of materials and labour. In spite of these difficulties, some 76 houses were dealt with during the year—bringing the total to 248 since the original survey was made in June, 1949. 185 yards have been concreted and 63 treated with asphalt.

Assistance and advice have been given on several occasions to the local N.C.B. Repairs Department in eradicating vermin infestations.

### **Public Houses.**

In October a survey of the various licensed premises was carried out to ascertain details of available sanitary accommodation, methods of sterilization of beer glasses, types of beer pipes and cellar conditions. Given below is a synopsis of this survey.

#### *(a) Washing and Sterilization of Beer Glasses.*

In all but one of the premises, the beer glasses were hand-washed and then dried with tea towels. Absence of the use of some form of detergent was noted in three premises.

#### *(b) Removal of Lipstick Stains from Beer Glasses.*

In all premises, except one, no special method, other than hand-washing, was used for removing lipstick. In the case mentioned, a special rubber "Hedgehog" washer was used in conjunction with a chemical detergent.

#### *(c) Sanitary Accommodation (Customers).*

With the exception of one instance, the sanitary accommodation available for the use of patrons was adequate. In certain instances structural improvements were required.

With regard to conveniences for females it was noted that in only one club was a special bin provided for the deposit of sanitary towels.

#### *(d) Sanitary Accommodation (Staff).*

In none of the premises were any separate conveniences specifically utilised by employees, although W.C.'s were available in the living accommodation of the steward or landlord.

#### *(e) Wash-Basins used solely by Employees and Staff.*

Similar conditions also existed in the provision of wash-basins.

There were no notices in regard to the washing of hands in any of the sanitary conveniences, in accordance with Model Bye-law 6(d) made under section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

#### *(f) Cracked and Chipped Beer Glasses.*

The press publicity given to this problem some months ago appears to have been fruitful as very few cracked or chipped glasses were noticed during the survey. All landlords and stewards were very appreciative of this important point and stated that all glasses damaged in any way were destroyed when found.

#### *(g) Beer Engines and Pipes.*

All beer engines and pipes were cleaned regularly — the engines usually being stripped and cleaned once or twice per month, and the pipes once or twice per week.

#### *(h) Beer Pipes.*

The pipes in all premises appeared to be in good condition. The following types were in use:

- (a) All plastic—2.
- (b) Part plastic and part stainless steel straight lengths—2.
- (c) Stainless steel telescopic lengths—3.
- (d) Stainless steel part telescopic and part straight lengths—1.
- (e) Monometal telescopic lengths—1.

#### *(i) Spittoons.*

The use of these unhygienic receptacles has been discontinued in all premises.

#### *(j) Disposal of Drippings and Overspilled Beer.*

In five of the nine premises the landlords or stewards admitted that drippings from the beer pumps and the overspilled beer from the filling of glasses and tankards were collected, filtered and returned to the barrel for ultimate re-sale. The filtration process was carried out by pouring this beer into a large-mouthed funnel arrangement which contained a special type of filter paper to arrest insoluble matter. Fresh filter papers were used on each occasion when beer was so recovered. In each case, it was stated that the metal funnels were scalded in boiling water for sterilisation after the filtration process was completed.

In the four remaining premises it was alleged that the drippings and overspills were not returned for re-sale.

I would point out that the re-sale of such beer is a means of spreading infection. The practice should be prohibited.

Where persons stay for more than one drink it is a common practice for them to have their glasses or tankards re-filled. If a glass has been contaminated by one customer, the overspill caused in the process of re-filling the glass may become contaminated and be served at a later stage to another customer. In such a case, the filtration process outlined above would have no effect at all in removing the contamination.

(k) *Alterations to Premises.*

In cases where structural alterations are required (e.g. provision of additional sanitary accommodation) the main difficulty is for the brewery companies to procure the necessary licences.

**Atmospheric Pollution.**

Daily recordings have been continued on the filter machine installed in the office. Monthly returns are forwarded through the County Medical Officer to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Canteens.**

With the exception of the colliery canteen, all canteens are in a satisfactory condition and the standard of hygiene is good. Very minor infestations of mice have been dealt with in certain of the school canteens. (The colliery canteen has now been closed).

**Housing Statistics.**

Number of dwellinghouses in the district ... ..	3,252
Number of back-to-back houses included in the above ... ..	None

*Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year (under Public Health or Housing Acts).*

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects ... ..	145
Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	612
Dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	9
Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	46
Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	136

*Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	132
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*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	None
(b) By Local Authority ... ..	None

*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	None
Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	None

*Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation ... ..	8
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	8
Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	1

*Number of New Houses provided during the year.*

By the Local Authority—Permanent type—Houses ... ..	50
By Private Enterprise—Permanent type—Houses ... ..	5
Total number of Council Houses in Maltby (and Manor House) ... ..	1,214



*Applications for Council Houses.*

Number of applications on the register at the end of 1951					...	...	698
Number of these applicants who are tenants:							
(a)	Pensioners	...	...	13	}	...	270
(b)	Widows	...	...	15			
(c)	Others	...	...	242			
Number of these applicants who are sub-tenants, etc.:							
(a)	Miners	...	...	164	}	...	421
(b)	Non-miners	...	...	257			
(c)	Pensioners	...	...	1	}	...	7
(d)	Widows	...	...	6			

*Housing Act, 1949.*

Any action in connection with section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation"					...	...	None
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*Demolition Orders.*

Maltby is fortunate in that there is not much property of such age and in such condition as to warrant demolition. However, the few properties affected are being dealt with when the opportunity arises. Orders are not effected unless re-housing of tenants is practicable, or the houses become vacant through termination of tenancy or the decease of the occupiers. Regard is always taken of the situation of the occupiers and it is the policy to avoid any inconvenience to them as a result of enforced vacation.

While 8 orders were confirmed in 1951, only one house was demolished — Stone Cottage — and this only after the decease of the tenant. The remaining 7 — nos. 1-7 Springwell Cottages — will be demolished when they are all vacated.



# DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

## DIVISION 31.

Divisional Health Office: Durlston House,  
5 Moorgate,  
Rotherham.

Constituent Authorities: Rotherham Rural District Council  
Kiveton Park Rural District Council  
Maltby Urban District Council

Divisional Medical Officer of Health — Dr. J. M. Watt.  
Deputy Divisional Medical Officer — Dr. A. P. Gorrie.  
Chief Clerk — Mr. A. Hill.

### School Health Service.

No. of schools in area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
No. of children on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,597
No. of schools visited by School Medical Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
No. of children examined: —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,853
	Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898
	Seniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	901

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

School children immunised for the first time	...	...	...	401
Pre-school children immunised for the first time	...	...	...	666
Total number of children receiving refresher doses	...	...	...	720

### Immunisation State of Child Population.

Age of Children	Children Immunised
Under 1 year of age	...
1 year old	...
2 years old	...
3 years old	...
4 years old	...
Between 5 and 9 years of age	...
Between 10 and 14 years of age	...

Immunisation against diphtheria was suspended from June to December because of the outbreak of poliomyelitis

	Total No. of children in district	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
Children under 5 years	7,942	2,894	37.6
Children 5 - 14 years	13,280	8,682	65.3
Children 0 - 14 years	21,222	11,576	54.5

### Specialist Clinics.

	Pre-school children	School children
Number of children referred to Paediatric Clinic	8	41
Number of children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	3	191
Number of children referred to Child Guidance Clinic	—	14
Number of children referred to Oculist Clinic	—	370
Number of children referred to Orthopaedic Clinic	24	52
Number of children referred to Speech Therapy Clinic	—	39

1. Paediatric Clinics are held once per month on the 2nd Monday at Maltby Child Welfare Centre.
2. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics are held once per month on the 1st Wednesday at Doncaster Gate Hospital.
3. Child Guidance Clinics are held every Friday at Rawmarsh Child Welfare Centre.
4. Oculist Clinics are held for 1 week in every 5 at the various Child Welfare Centres, where most urgently required.
5. Orthopaedic Clinics are held on the 2nd and last Wednesdays of every month at Rawmarsh Child Welfare Centre.
6. Speech Therapy Clinics are held every Monday and Thursday at Child Welfare Centres, where required.

### Health Visiting.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors:

	First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant mothers ... ..	477	643
Children under 1 year ... ..	1,636	7,672
Children 1-5 years ... ..	32	8,032
Others ... ..	1,285	5,063
Total ...	3,430	21,410

### Domiciliary Midwives.

Number of cases attended by midwives, unaided ... .. 636

Number of cases attended as maternity nurses ... .. 241

Number of medical aid notices issued—237 under the following main headings: —

Pregnancy ... ..	33
Labour ... ..	134
Lying-in ... ..	23
The Child ... ..	47

### Gas and Air Analgesia.

During the year under review 112 women received gas and air.

### Care of the Premature Baby.

2 Sorrento cots are maintained at the Ambulance Depot in Maltby.

### Home Nursing.

Number of cases attended by Home Nurses ... ..	1,954
Total number of visits ... ..	49,756

### Ambulance Service.

This service is under the direct control of the Ambulance Officer at Oakroyd Hall, Birkenshaw, nr Bradford. The Depot at Wath and Sub-Depots at Kiveton and Maltby serve this Division.

Number of cases transported during 1951: —

	Wath	Maltby	Kiveton Park
General Hospitals ... ..	11,960	4,503	1,751
Maternity Homes and Hospitals ... ..	418	483	35
Infant Welfare ... ..	2,867	1,799	579

### Home Help Service.

Number of cases provided with assistance during 1951: —

Illness ... ..	215
Lying-in ... ..	111

### Care and After-care.

Assistance was given to the Firbeck Miners' Paraplegic Unit by the issue on loan of beds with self-lifting poles, Dunlopillo mattresses, etc. to men who were being nursed at home.

**Mental Health Service.**

8 new cases were reported during 1951, making a total of 144 cases as at 31st December, 1951 in the Division.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.**

SECTION 47 — This section provides for the removal to suitable premises of people in need of care i.e., those unable to care for themselves or unable to obtain suitable care.

No action was taken under this section during 1951.

**CLINICS HELD AT THE NURSERY HUT, WALTERS ROAD, MALTBY :—**

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor attending
Infant Welfare Clinic ...	Mondays 2 — 4-30 p.m.	M. J. Hallinan
Ante-Natal Clinic ... ..	Wednesdays 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 2 — 4 p.m.	M. J. Hallinan
School Clinic ... ..	Tuesdays, 9 a.m. Fridays, 1-30 p.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends 3rd Monday each month 9-30 a.m. — 12-30 p.m.

**MIDWIVES—Maltby Area.**

NAME AND ADDRESS	Telephone No.
HARDING, N. A. 2 Morrison Avenue, Maltby ... ..	Maltby 181
MOZLEY, E. 4 Rosston Road, Maltby ... ..	Maltby 78
WILLIAMS, S. J. G. 4 High Street, Maltby ... ..	Maltby 115

**Relief Midwife.**

DANIELS, F. E. 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby ... ..	Wickersley 2105
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**HOME NURSES — Maltby Area:**

BRYDONE, H. 245 Rotherham Road, Maltby ... ..	Maltby 105
HUNT, J. 30 Norwood Avenue, Maltby ... ..	Maltby 178

**Relief Home Nurse.**

TAYLOR, C. 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham ... ..	Wickersley 2103
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**HEALTH VISITORS—Maltby Area.**

MISS W. E. BERESFORD ... ..	10 Rosston Road, Maltby.
MISS C. M. CARROLL ... ..	157 Cross Hill, Ecclesfield, near Sheffield.
MISS M. FOSTER-SMITH ... ..	“ Brook House,” Stainton, near Maltby.







